

# Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

VOL. XIV. NO. 10.

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## Our Silent Workers.

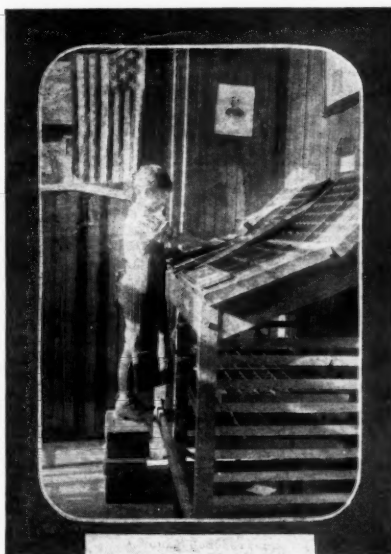


*Little Boys that are Taught to Set Type and do the Work of the Printer. They obtain Living Wages almost upon Graduation.*



AT THE STONE.

Photos by Porter



"A YOUNG TYPO."

Engraved in the office of the Silent Worker.

*A Half-Tone Photo-Engraving Department that is of Great Value to the New Jersey School, as is attested by the Illustrations in this Paper.*



HALF-TONE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT.

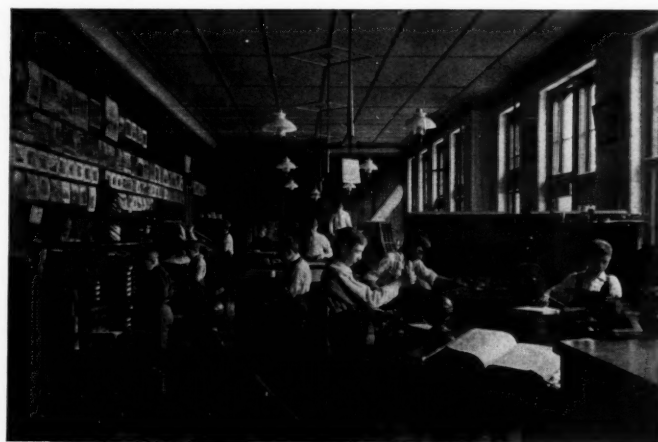
**T**HE visitor on entering the printing office will see a number of little boys, with a sprinkling of larger ones, scattered about the room busily engaged at the work assigned them. In all probability there will be a boy feeding the job press, another "pulling a proof," one or two at the stone making up pages, or setting up a job, with one or two at the big cylinder press, either feeding or getting it ready to feed. Perhaps two or three more will be found sweeping the floor, cleaning the presses or sorting "pi." There may also be seen a number of little fellows at the "case" setting type. They are so small that they have to stand on two or three tires of boxes in order to reach the type. They are all good boys, and the way they manipulate the types would surprise a veteran printer.

This is what would confront the visitor as his eyes sweep down the room of this beehive of industry. He may marvel that these little fellows, scarcely in their teens, deaf and in many cases mute, are capable of such excellent work.

It is proper at this juncture to explain how it is done.

When a new pupil is received he is given the simplest kind of work, which in printers' parlance is called "devil." It is very likely he has little or no command of language, but this does not matter; he will acquire that in the school

room as he gets older, and in the course of a year or two he will be familiar enough with the office to be promoted to the "case." His first impulse will be to set up his own name, but this the in-



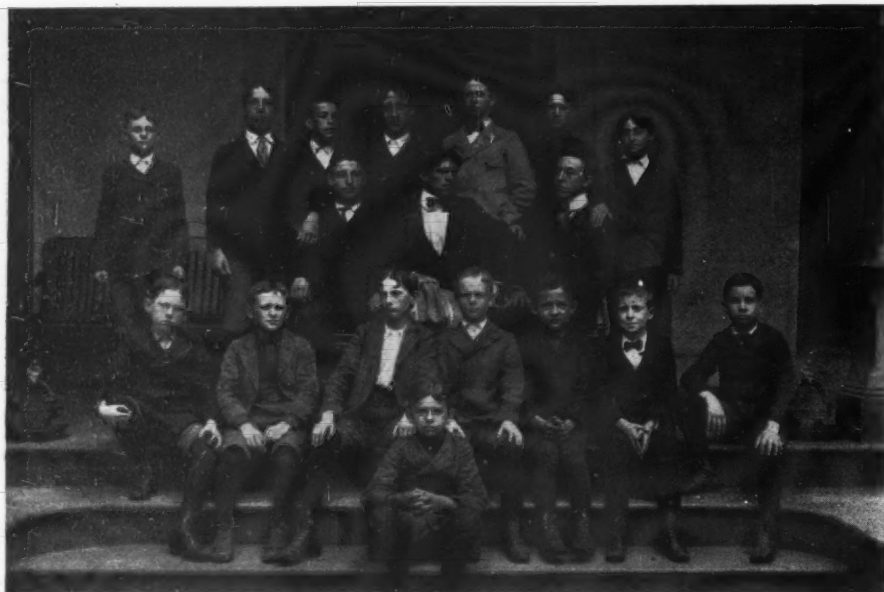
THE PRINTER BOYS AT WORK.

structor will not allow until he has mastered the "case," or in other words has so familiarized himself with the location of the letters of the alphabet and other characters as to be able to point them out at random instantly without pausing to look for them. This done, they are sated on reprint copy. At this stage they have no idea of spacing, justification or word divisions, and it is necessary that the first line be shown the in-

structor, the mistakes pointed out and corrected before they are allowed to proceed on the next line. Gradually they "catch on," and it is not long before they can go ahead without assistance.

They are now shown how to empty type on the "galley," but frequently they need assistance here as their little fingers are not strong enough. The type is now locked up on the galley and a proof is taken, the mistakes marked on the margin and returned to the compositor who is supposed to correct his own mistakes. At first the marks are meaningless to him and he is liable to add more mistakes and get badly mixed; his troubles increase until he begins to think that printing is not so easy as it seems. The road looks hard and narrow; he stumbles along manfully until finally the road begins to broaden and grow smoother with experience and travel is easier.

That big fellow feeding the press yonder has been in the office, say, six years. He can set more than a thousand ems an hour, turns out a fairly clean proof from manuscript copy; can make up the forms for the press, cut out "overlays" and "underlays" creditably and feed at the rate of 1800 per hour. The other boy at the press is his "helper." He will probably take the big fellow's place when the proper time arrives. There is a peculiar attraction in the big press. The boys consider it an honor to be promoted as pressman, and the lucky one carries his honors with so much dignity that he tries to outdo those who went before him. The printing of



THE SILENT WORKER FORCE.

Henry Hester   Gaspare Azzaritti   Otto Krause   Chas Schlipp   Chas Stevens   Eddie Daubner   Julius Aaron  
                          David Powell   George Wainwright   Julius Kickers  
 Arthur Smith   Frank Mesick   Fred Wenisch   George Penrose   Benuie Schornstein   Harry Redman  
    Theodore Eggert     Wesley Breese

half-tone cuts require considerable skill in their make-ready, hence there is no limit to the artistic skill of the pressman.

In another room can be seen the half-tone engraving department, which was opened three years ago through the efforts of the instructor in printing. It is a small affair. There are no special arrangements for such work, as regards light and conveniences for working. A small camera rests on two high stools which is shoved out of a window when enough light is wanted to copy a picture by. The negative made, one of the boys polishes a piece of copper at the sink, pulls down the yellow shade in the room and coats it with the enamel solution, whirls it over a small gas stove to dry and when cool places the sensitized plate next to the negative in a specially constructed printing frame, makes the exposure to light, develops and burns in the enamel until it forms an admirable resist to the etching solution; etches, trims the plate and finally sends it out to be beveled so that the plate can be fastened to a wood base with brads. The finished block is a beautiful piece of work. The enamel is so hard that it will withstand 100,000 impressions without appreciable wear. This is a department that could and ought to be improved upon.

In all the work performed, the greatest care is exercised—at least it is required of them. It cannot be expected that they will perform the work with the accuracy of the expert, but that is what is aimed at in every department. At first there is no discrimination, no taste. Many corrections and alterations have to be made, but in due time it dawns upon them and then, and not until then, can they turn out a piece of work that has that harmony and balance necessary to be presentable. At press they learn that the rollers must be in good condition, and properly set; the ink suitable for the paper and the flow regulated so that there is neither too little nor too much.

We know of no better place where the slovenly and careless habits of a pupil can be corrected than in the half-tone engraving department. Every thing must be scrupulously clean; the negative just so, free from every speck of dirt; the copper must be evenly polished, the solutions filtered and refiltered to remove every trace of foreign matter; the plate flowed and whirled without allowing a particle of dust to get on its surface. The hands must be clean and the room, printing frame and bed plate as well as the room and every thing else must be frequently cleaned and polished in order to get the best results. If this does not in-

still in the slovenly youth a fine sense of neatness I don't know what else will unless it be the rigid discipline of the military school.

Our object is not merely to turn out compositors. It is much broader. The training of the hand and of the eye awakens their intellectual faculties; it makes them quick witted. They know that there is either pleasure or retribution in what they do. To turn out a "dirty proof" is a disgrace, and as they have to correct their own mistakes the punishment is greater or less according to the degree of care and intelligence exercised in their work. The humiliation makes them more careful, as they find that their work, good or bad, bears proof, from which there can be no escape.

It is a well known fact that deaf-mutes care less for reading than hearing persons, when, in fact, they should read much more to attain the same degree of intelligence. In setting type, they have to read the copy before them, or it will be discovered that they did not do any work, which tends to be a good incentive to the reading habit.

Our boys generally fit in some where in the divisions and sub-divisions of the printing business, in spite of the fact that the linotype has driven hand compositors out of nearly all the large printing establishments in this country. Wallace Cook has a good place on the *Seaside Torch* in Asbury Park; Harry Smith has charge of several weekly papers and is a sort of "Ad Smith" in one of the largest printing offices in Philadelphia; Charles Hummer, Abraham Polaner, Paul Kees and Fred Bouton all have lucrative places in Newark; Charles Cascella and David Powell are doing nicely as pressmen; Julius Kickers, who graduated last June, has a good place in Brooklyn; three have started printing offices of their own and one has been, if not at present, foreman of a newspaper in Camden. It naturally follows that so long as our boys get work at the printing trade when they leave school so long will printing be a good trade for the deaf to follow. We know none better.

GEORGE S. PORTER.

#### INVENTOR OF THE AUDIPHONE KILLED.

Mr. Richard S. Rhodes, the inventor of the audiphone, was killed instantly by a Wisconsin Central Railroad train on Tuesday, May 13th, at River Grove. He was walking on the track, and being deaf, did not hear an express train approaching from behind him. He was struck by the train and his head severed from his body. Mr. Rhodes was the President of the Rhodes & McClure Publishing Company of Chicago, and a man of wealth. He owned a large amount of property in the vicinity of River Grove and had a farm there. He is a native of Rhode Island, but had been a prominent business man in Chicago for many years.

The audiphone invented by Mr. Rhodes is the well known fan-shaped instrument, conducting sound through the teeth, which has been used to advantage in certain forms of deafness. Though the instrument never met the needs of any considerable percentage of deaf-mutes there have been cases in which this device was found invaluable. For some years it was used extensively in the Nebraska School and a few others, in class-room work in efforts to develop and train rudimentary hearing through systematic exercises. Its principal use, however, has been by adults with seriously impaired hearing.

Mr. Rhodes was present at the Flint Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and delivered an address before the auricular section of that convention. His own deafness at the time was extreme, and he depended upon the audiphone in conversation, though there was reason to believe that he unconsciously read the lips to a certain extent.

Mr. Rhodes was sixty years of age at the time of his death.—*J. C. G. in New Era.*



Photo by T. D'Estrella.

Silent Worker Eng.

RIO CHICO—A WINTER LANDSCAPE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.



# Gallaudet College,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE following account of Presentation Day is taken from the Washington Post:—

Presentation day at Gallaudet College yesterday marked the thirty-eighth anniversary of that institution, and hundreds of people from the city went to Kendall Green to witness the unique exercises. On the platform of the chapel, which was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, were members of the board of directors and the faculty, while immediately in front were twenty-seven students who had prepared themselves for graduation.

Five of these were normal fellows, who have fitted themselves to become teachers, while others are to be honored with degrees of bachelors of arts, science, philosophy, and letters. The chapel was crowded with friends of the institution, while on a platform in the rear were seated the members of the other classes of the college.

Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, the president of the college, presided over the exercises, while at his right sat Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was recently made a member of the board of directors and who had been selected to deliver the address to the graduates. Others occupying seats near the president were Senator J. R. Hawley, Mr. John B. Wight, Rev. S. H. Greene, Dr. J. E. Rankin, Rev. Dr. Hodden, Mr. Lewis J. Davis, Hon. O. H. Pittman, Prof. C. W. Ely, and Dr. K. Shute, and the follow-

ing members of the faculty: Prof. Edward A. Fay, Rev. John W. Chickering, Prof. Edward A. Fay, Rev. John W. Chickering, Prof. John B. Hotchkiss, Prof. Amos G. Draper, Dr. Charles R. Ely, Prof. Percival Hall, Prof. Herbert E. Day, Prof. Allan B. Fay, Prof. Albert C. Gaw, and Miss Elizabeth Peet.

Hon. David J. Brewer was then introduced, and delivered an instructive address, his words being communicated to the mutes by Dr. Gallaudet by the sign language. In opening he said it was a novel experience to talk to those who cannot hear what you say, but he said he had often wished when listening to weary lawyers that judges were deaf and lawyers dumb. He said, in part:

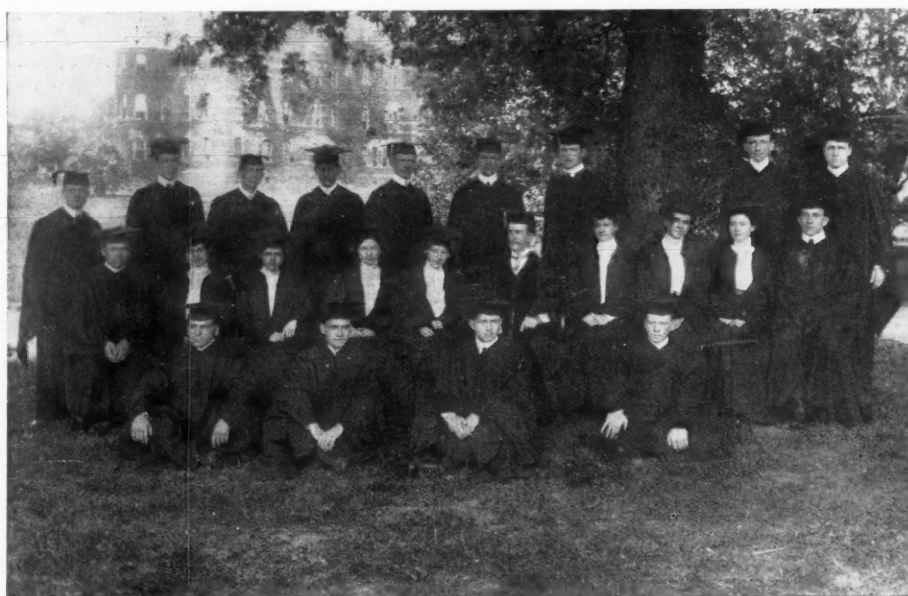
"The closing days of college life are an eventful period of every person's life. It marks the closing of the days of preparation, while in the future lies the days of action. It is curious that we call the last day at college commencement day, and yet it is not a fact that it is the commencement of active life? We all realize that the time passed has been the time of childhood, of study, and of preparation, while now comes the day when we look out upon a life of usefulness and achievement.

"It is a beautiful thing that the young are full of ideas. I am glad that they are day-dreamers and builders of air-castles; and they are wrong who would smile at the fancies of the young. No man or woman will achieve or do unless in his or her youth the soul is stirred with ideas of doing and achievement.

## OVERCOMING THE BARRIER.

"You are of those who are deprived of one avenue of communication between the soul and the outside world, but you have struggled and overcome the barrier; you have trampled over hindrances—this should prophesy a strenuous life. Before all things cling to your ideal, cling to your professions and accomplishments, because of all persons if you give up your ideals and fancies there is nothing more for you to do. You will be thrown into contact with the world, and will be somewhat handicapped in the struggle with those possessed of every power. It is almost a miracle that those who are deprived of senses have been educated to wonderful achievements."

In closing, Justice Brewer spoke words of praise for the faithful teachers who had devoted time and energy to educating the graduates.



Silent Worker Eng.

## CAPS AND GOWNS.

Following are the names of the candidates for degrees who were presented yesterday:

For the degree of master of arts (teachers)—Normal fellows: Gussie Howe Greener, B. Ph., Ohio State University; Bertha Gildersleeve Paterson, A. B., Ohio State University; Harry F. Best, A. B., Center College, Kentucky; Frank O. Huffman, A. E., Wake Forest College, North Carolina; Claude R. McIver, Ph. B., University of North Carolina.

For the degree of bachelor of arts—William Ferdinand Schneider, Elizabeth De Long, George Schafer, Cyril Andrew Painter, Roy Culyer Carpenter, Mary Ethelburga Zell, Bessie Barry McGregor, Frieda Wilhelmina Bauman, Horace Bernard Waters, Ezra Clayton Wayand, Nellie Vail Hayden, William John Geilfuss, Murray Campbell, William Morris Strong, Sarah Goldstein, Thomas Yeamon Northern.

For the degree of bachelor of science—John Houston Clark, Arthur Otto Steideman, George Gregor William Andree.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy—Lester Grant Rosson, William Marshall Lawrence.

For the degree of bachelor of letters—Slava Alexandria Snyder.

The reception committee consisted of Gilbert Oscar Erickson, marshal; Adam Sproat Hewetson, Peter Thomas Hughes, Robert Craton Miller, George Frederick Flick, Ernest Robinson Cowley, Benjamin Scott Foreman.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the chapel, the College Buildings, the Kendall School, and the Gymnasium, were thrown open

to the visitors. In the main corridors was the annual exhibition of the work of the Art Class, which, while not being as large as usual, was quite up to the standard in workmanship, there being some very fine specimens of water, oil, and china painting, together with crayon work.

Other features of the occasion were: the exhibition of an Akouphone, recently purchased by the College for the benefit of the partial deaf, in the Library; the Grant statue model made by Douglas Tilden in competition for a statue to be erected in Washington, and which has been presented to the College by him.

On account of poor health Mrs. Gallaudet was compelled to deviate from her custom of being at home to the Graduating Class, and the guests of honor. However a reception was given them by the college, in the ladies' building.

The Class of 1902 is the largest in the history of the College and they have been determined to surpass all preceding classes in making college life what it should be, and to this end they revived, among the college customs, that of having a class day. The chosen day was Thursday following Presentation Day, and it was celebrated with all due honors. The exercises began at four o'clock by the Class marching from the Chapel to the campus, in caps and gowns. A stand was erected under the trees and seats arranged for the guests, the graduates seating themselves in a crescent in front of the platform. President Andree then introduced Mr. Clark, the class historian, on the men's side, and he gave quite an interesting account of the five years of college life. He was followed by Miss Zell, the historian of the other side, and from her brief story the guests learned that there is lots of fun, and trouble, too, in college for those girls who spend five years here. Mr. Steidman then took the stand and spoke of the classes leaving something behind before it scattered far and wide over the world, and said that they would now plant an oak, that he hoped would grow up as the class in the future. A red oak having been secured, it was planted on the campus by the members of the class, in front of the college chapel. When the planting was complete there was an intermission in the exercises during which lemonade was served.

The exercises were then continued by Mr. Schneider, the Advisor, giving the members some points for future success. The class Prophet, Miss Bauman, then told each individual what was in store for him or her, and if her predictions come true some at least will be happy.

It required two hours to carry out the program, which closed with a rally of the class around the tree.

For two weeks the Seniors have been enjoying the vacation that marks the climax in the college career. The "Hop" which ends the period came off in the Gymnasium Hall on Friday evening and was one of the most successful occasions of its kind for many years. The hall was profusely decorated with flowers, plants, bunting, College, Class, and National colors, while in the midst of these was artistically arranged the words: "Best Wishes, 1902."

Music for the evening was furnished by the Huntress Orchestra. The programme was as follows:

- GRAND MARCH.....Our President.  
1. Waltz.....Prisoner of Zenda  
2. Two-Step.....Directorate  
3. Waltz.....Santiago  
4. Two-Step.....Washington Post  
5. Waltz.....Over the Waves  
6. Two-Step.....Invincible Eagle  
7. Waltz.....Janice Meredith  
8. Two-Step.....Hands Across the Sea  
9. Waltz.....Selected

## Intermission

10. Waltz.....Floradora  
11. Two-Step.....Liberty Bell  
12. Waltz.....Blue Danube  
13. Two-Step.....El Captain  
14. Waltz.....Valse Blau  
15. Two-Step.....Whistling Rufus  
16. Waltz.....The Dawn of Love  
17. Two-Step.....Stars and Stripes  
18. Waltz.....Selected  
.....Robin Hood

## Bon Soir

The "Hop" Committee consisted of: Messrs. Erickson, (Chairman), Cowley, and Miller,

SENT LETTER OF REGRET.  
Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, minister of All Souls' Church, pronounced the invocation, after which Dr. Gallaudet read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Senator William P. Frye, Hon. David B. Henderson and others.

Ezra C. Wyand, of Maryland, one of the graduates, was then introduced and delivered an oration on "The Man Without Enthusiasm." His pronunciation was very distinct and the paper which he read was well prepared. Miss Slava A. Snyder, of Ohio, then gave a dissertation on "Realities," her paper being read by Prof. Hall, while she expressed herself by signs to those of the college. William J. Geilfuss, of South Carolina, followed with a paper upon "The Watchwords of the Age," and finished his discourse in signs before Prof. Hall had concluded the paper.

## PRESENTED FOR DEGREE.

Dr. Gallaudet then presented the class of graduates for degrees to the members of the board of directors, and it was announced that the degrees would be conferred on Wednesday, June 18, when the summer vacation begins. Dr. Gallaudet also stated that it had been decided to confer the honorary degree of master of arts on Prof. J. W. Jones, superintendent of the Ohio State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for his work in education. The

## THE SILENT WORKER.

'03; Neesam, Roberts, and Cameron, '04; Garret, Phelps, and Stevens, '05. Great credit is due them for the success of the occasion.

The regular meeting of the "Lit" was held on the evening of May 2, Mr. Bryant, '80, was the speaker of the evening, his subject being, "A Night of Terror." It was an account of the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, and the conspiracy leading up to it. It was one of the best lectures delivered before the society for some time, as the speaker has few equals for clearness in signs and power of delivery.

Debate—"Resolved, That the benefits of party government are greater than its evils."

## AFFIRMATIVE

Mr. Nowell, '05,  
Mr. Lee, I. C.

## NEGATIVE

Mr. Stevens, '05,  
Mr. C. Clark, I. C.

Dialogue—"Young Debators".....  
.....Messrs. Hewetson, '03, and Garret, '05.

Declamation—"Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene,"  
.....Mr. Cowley, '05.

The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side.

The baseball team went to Roanoke, Va., on the 3rd, and walloped the college of that place in a good game. It was a long, weary journey for the team and the college has several times as many students as Gallaudet, but the boys stuck to playing ball throughout the game and when the ninth inning was played the score stood 7 to 2 for our team.

The relay team which took part in the carnival of the University of Pennsylvania were not so successful as last year, but they came out a close third. They are now training for the Georgetown Y. M. C. A. meets. The duel meet which was to have taken place here between Gallaudet and St. Johns of Annapolis has been cancelled.

The beautiful silver loving cup offered by Phelps, '05, to the best batter of the baseball team, has been on exhibition in the trophy case and its appearance is enough to make every man bend his greatest efforts in attempting to drive the sphere.

The Maryland Agricultural College started to play its second game of ball with Gallaudet this afternoon, but up to the seventh inning neither side was able to score. Then the farmers' roosters rushed over the field and rather than suffer the annoyance our team had them ordered back, but they refused and the game was forfeited, 9 to 0.

The Bell Photo. Co., has taken a picture of the Graduation Class in caps and gowns which appears in this issue of the SILENT WORKER.

At the beginning of the baseball season there were high hopes for a successful year in that sport owing to the abundance of material from which to choose a team, but for some reason we have been disappointed to a great degree. Just why Gallaudet makes a better show in football than baseball we can not understand, but such has been the case for years. Nevertheless the boys have played ball at times and they have quite a number of victories to their credit, among them being that over Gettysburg on 24th ult.

On the Friday and Saturday of the preceeding week, they played Pa. State Normal College, at Bloomsburg, and the Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, but were defeated in both games, the scores being 11 to 3, and 16 to 2, respectively.

The last meeting, for the year, of that august body, the O. W. L. S., was held on the 17th. "The Trusts" was the topic for the evening, but we are at a loss to know if they decided in favor of or against them, yet they evidently have some faith in "trusts," if we are to judge from the combination they form in excluding the public from their meetings. The following was the order of the exercises:

Essay—"Life of George Eliot.".....Miss Hutchinson, '03.  
"The Triumph and Defeat of the Trusts."  
Uncle Sam.....Miss Webster, '03.  
Beef Trust.....Miss Goslin, '04.  
Steel Trust.....Miss Hall, '05.  
Oil Trust.....Miss Collins, I. C.  
Rail Road Trust.....Miss Allen, '05.  
Starvation.....Miss Fisch, '05.  
Story.....Miss Garfity, I. C.

Dialogue—"Betrayal of Leah,"

Groom.....Miss Ritchie, '03.

Jewess.....Miss Wiedenmeier, '04.  
Recitation—"Hiawatha's Wooing".....Miss Swift, '03.  
German Legend.....Miss Anderson, I. C.  
Declamation—"The Mute's Lament".....Miss Hanson, '04

The last debate of the "Lit" was held on the evening of the 16th. Rev. Chickering, late of the faculty, delivered the address of the evening taking for his subject, "Perfect Manhood," and it was instructive and interesting to all. The debate was resolved, "That the United States should abandon the Philippines."

Messrs. Cameron, '04, and Winston, I. C., argued successfully the affirmative while Messrs. Friedman, '04, and Hoffmaster, I. C., spoke so earnestly for the negative that the decision of the judges was a surprise to many.

Dialogue: "Ha, Am I King? But Edward Lives," by Messrs. Flick, '05, and Phelps, '05, was quite a success. Declamation: "Hohenlinden," by Mr. Schulte, '04, closed the exercises.

The relay team made up of Stevens, '05, Strong, '02, Mather, '04, and Foreman, '03, in order of their running, have again won honors for Gallaudet at the Track and Field Meet held by the Y. M. C. A. in their park on the 24th. The boys simply ran away from their opponents, the Md. Agricultural College, for at the finish they were about sixty yards ahead. Roberts, '04, made his debut for a mile stretch and came out third, which is a record for at a start. Phelps, '05, and Erd, '05, failed in 100 and 440 yard dash, respectively.

What might have turned out to be a serious accident occurred to Dr. Gallaudet and his daughter, Miss Marion, while out driving. As it happened the wheel of their cart caught in the wheel of a heavy truck which caused the cart to upset, throwing the occupants out. Miss Marion in falling became entangled in the lines and was dragged a short distance before the horse could be stopped. Dr. Gallaudet escaped with only a shake up.

The unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue on the 24th, was an event of no little importance, especially to the deaf, since this magnificent work which stands on the corner of Lafayette Square, directly in front of the White House, is the work of a deaf-mute sculptor—Ferdinand Hamar. It was purchased by the French Government and presented to the United States in honor of the service of one who was instrumental in the siege of Yorktown. Mr. Hamar, the sculptor, paid the College a short visit while in Washington, and the students gave him awarm welcome by assembling in the chapel. Schneider, '02, bid him welcome on the part of the body and after a response from Mr. Hamar all present greeted him with a hand shake. He was accompanied by Mr. Mercier, of France, and they spent the afternoon and evening with the students, taking supper with the seniors.

The June number of the *Buff and Blue* will be out in a few days, and will contain several cuts, among them that of the retiring Board. This has been rather a successful year for the magazine, both in literary contributions and in finance, and it will be left to the new board on a solid foundation. It is to be hoped that they will raise the standard still higher and that the paper will be kept floating, since it is.

Recently a bill providing for a new street-car line along Florida avenue and across the eastern section of the city was placed before Congress. All the residents of the Green and the adjacent parts of the city have signed a petition asking for the road, and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken, as the nearest line is six blocks away, and the street to it is one of the worst in the town, beside the graded crossing of the B. & O. R. R. The crossing is a source of danger and inconvenience, as it is the main line of the company and is also the track from the yard to the round-house. Nothing could please the people better than an early passing of the bill and a hasty construction of the line.

The final examinations will be held on June 13, 16, and 17, and on the 18th, the results will be given out, and degrees conferred upon the graduates, and then one of the most successful years in the annals of the college will close.

E. C. WYAND.

## Pennsylvania.

WITH more than the allotted time given to man or over fourscore years and ten weighing upon her frail form, Mrs. Mary Ann Paullin finally resigned her earthly life, on Friday evening, May 23rd, 1902, at the home of her youngest daughter, in Philadelphia. So there passed away the oldest deaf-mute in Pennsylvania and a most interesting and familiar figure of Philadelphia. She was the widow of the late Benjamin F. Paullin, her second husband who died a good many years ago, and by whom she had four children, all grown up. Benjamin and Joel Paullin and Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Welch.

Deceased was the only surviving original pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, attending the opening of the first school. During her younger days she was a leader in the society of the deaf, and, when church work among the deaf was started in Philadelphia by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, she soon took an interest in it and continued to do so until her death. She will always be remembered as being the first to contribute to the fund with which the property of All Souls' Church for the Deaf was purchased after years of hard and patient work. Her contribution of a quarter represented the widow's mite, and, like the instance recorded in the Bible, it pleased God to bestow his blessing upon it so that the good which came of it far exceeded the aged lady's expectations. She gave heartily, smilingly remarking that she would never see the church established; however, God granted her thirteen years of time after its benefits. What a beautiful lesson of the blessedness of giving to God we have here! It teaches us that none are too poor to do something good and that God despiseth not the smallest offering.

June 3rd being Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's eightieth birthday anniversary, his friends in Philadelphia sent him a small token of remembrance together with the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 1, 1902.  
TO THE REVEREND THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D.,  
NEW YORK,

DEAR DOCTOR—The congregation of All Souls' church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, mindful of their obligation to you as founder of the Mission to the Deaf in this city, desire to express their gratitude to and affection for you on the occasion of your eightieth birthday.

When, more than half a century ago, you began the church's work for the "children of Silence," you could not have foreseen the growth now attained under God's Providence. Wherever you turned the fallow ground—sowed and watered—the seed has borne abundant fruits but none more than in the field of which All Souls' is the radiating point. Planted more than forty-one years ago, the Mission here has prospered manifold.

To-day we have a church property, free of debt and valued at \$150,000; and there is a congregation numbering over four hundred individuals; of whom more than three hundred are communicants. In the adjacent fields so long cared for by All Souls' Mission there are twice as many more.

Two ordained men have gone out from All Souls' to do the Master's work in Central Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington, while still another, whom we like to think of as coming from us, is doing efficient work in Albany, Central New York and Vermont. We value also the memory of one who has gone to his reward in Paradise, to whom a large measure of our success is due. Of other fields and workers, we are not concerned to speak, except to recall that there, too, your labors have abundantly blessed.

We pray God to comfort and sustain you in all the years that may yet belong to you on earth; and that your usefulness may continue to the very end.

On behalf of All Souls' we are

Faithfully and obediently yours,

Signed { J. M. KOEHLER  
MARGARET J. SYLE  
JAS. S. REIDER.

The paper going to press earlier this month, we are sorry not to be able to present Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's response with the foregoing.

As we anticipated, Rev. Franklin C. Smielau was ordained to the Priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., on Sunday, June 1st, in the church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem. He was presented by Rev. J. M. Koehler. The details of the service have not reached us in time for the early edition of this month's paper, we regret again.

In the Chapel of Mount St. Joseph's Academy for Young Ladies Chestnut Hill, May 26th, twenty-eight deaf and dumb children from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb were confirmed by Archbishop Ryan. The assistant priests were the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, O.



S. A., and the Rev. P. M. Whelan, assistant rector of Holy Cross Catholic Church, Mt. Airy. The boys wore blue suits, with red neckties, and the girls white dresses and long veils. Mrs. Margaret Donahue was sponsor for the girls, and Michael Ryan acted in the same capacity for the boys. Before and after the confirmation the Archbishop made an address upon the significance of the sacrament, his remarks being interpreted to the children through the sign-language by Father Whelan.

In the May issue of the WORKER, column of "All Sorts," appeared an item, quoted from the *Companion*, which says that the Pennsylvania Institution pensions retired teachers who have served over twenty-five years. That is news to us. We know that an item appeared in the *Mt. Airy World* some time ago to the effect that Mr. Kirkhuff would retire and be pensioned, but it was written by a pupil, and, therefore, was not authoritative. It may be further explained that some years ago when Professors Weed and Burnside and Mrs. S. K. Trist retired from teaching they were all given a pension in view of their long and efficient service to the Institution. These pensions, however, were discontinued in a couple of years, owing to a reduction of the State's appropriation to the Institution. It is said that the Institution now is disallowed \$20,000 more, and, to meet a possible deficiency, an appeal for aid has been made. So it is not at all likely that the Mt. Airy School would grant pensions under present conditions. We can also say that Mr. Kirkhuff will not retire with the present session, the Board of Directors having rescinded its previous action and re-appointed him. Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, who also was to retire, has been re-appointed too.

Some ninety deaf from Philadelphia attended the Convention of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf in a body, at Trenton, on Memorial Day (May 30th). They, however, did not arrive until nearly noon time, which they deeply regretted. Nevertheless the day was very pleasantly spent. The occasion seemed like a reunion of the deaf of three States or like a brotherhood of deaf. Their pleasure was much enhanced by the hospitality of Superintendent Walker and the members of his "household," all of whom deserve the grateful thanks of the visitors. We were also pleased to note the excellent appearance of the Institution and grounds—everything being neat and trim.

There is nothing new to report concerning the Pennsylvania Society, except that Messrs. Daniel Paul, R. M. Ziegler and Jas. S. Reider have been appointed the Committee of Arrangements for the next Convention. Their work has not progressed far enough to make announcements in this issue.

Miss Julia A. Foley, a deaf teacher at Mt. Airy, will spend the summer in Europe as companion to a lady friend.

M. Henri Mercier, a French deaf-mute, spent a few days in Philadelphia, in May, as the guest of Mr. S. G. Davidson.

The Mt. Airy School closes on June 16th.  
JAS. S. REIDER.

### Mr. Reynolds' Reply to Mr. Boxley.

Goodness sakes alive, who would have thought that the slight showing up of the past management of the Empire State Association, through the columns of the WORKER, would call down the wrath of so heavy-a-weight as Clarence A. Boxley. This young man hails from Troy where he is the intellectual wonder of mutedom; is a graduate of the school at Rome of whose deaf teachers he does not seem to stand in awe and who are part of the "gang" who he mentions; he also spent a few years at Gallaudet and it is with pleasure we note by his writings that his time there was not wasted.

Perhaps Mr. Boxley did not know that the letter to which he takes exception was sent to the WORKER about the middle of last March. The statement made therein regarding the next meet-

ing place of the Empire State Association was correct at that time according to the *Register* and the subsequent remarks were not written with pleasure but with sorrow that men, most of whom are supposed to be teachers, should have used their power in the association not for the good of the deaf but for their own aggrandizement. For the truth of this statement and more Alexander Lester Pach, the present chief of the Empire State Association, is authority. He "gave the whole snap away" in the WORKER a few years ago.

As for the Association having little or no money in its treasury, that is true and has always been true for the ever open maw of the "office holding trust" was hard to fill. It did not go "broke" for the good of deaf-mute education but for the benefit of the "gang." In what way did it ever lend a helping hand to the Gallaudet Home? It never did anything in the way of securing legislation for the schools of this state; statistics regarding life insurance were collected by one of its members for his own personal interest and the reading of papers at conventions although printed in local sheet at the time attracted little or no attention out side of mute circles.

The statement that Mr. Reynolds "was never known to have attended one of the many conventions" of the E. S. A., is a mistake. He was a member of the organization which Professor Fort Lewis Seliney once designated as the "mighty machine at which legislators trembled."

Nothing would please Mr. R. more than if he could have written in a commendatory vein of the Empire State Association's achievements in the cause of the deaf; but, WITH TRUTH, he could not do so because there was nothing to commend. In the past, apparently the management has been "rank" and those who Mr. Boxley calls the "office holding trust" have seemingly been more eager for newspaper notoriety than for the welfare of the deaf as a whole.

As for attending the Troy gathering that is for the future to say. Thanks to Mr. Boxley whose remarks in the last WORKER were well chosen but a little "off." He is made of the right material but this time is a dear little innocent, who seemingly does not know about the inside workings of the "ring." Time will open his eyes to abuse in the association, past and present, and then his indignation will be as great as that of other people. It is to be hoped that his predictions as to the success of the Troy convention will be realized and that beyond an enjoyable time, some good will come of the gathering.

GEORGE L. REYNOLDS.

BROOKLYN, May 23, 1902.

### Brooklyn Borough, N. Y.

WITH the end of June the pupils of our Institutions will have passed through the doorways that open into the halls of learning, homeward bound, some to return no more. But to begin the battle of life with the world on their own account; how many of them prepared to follow a trade or occupation in the trades department of their school, will succeed? That depends much upon their own individual efforts.

An obliging disposition towards their employer or the foreman of their department, is one of the important factors towards a successful career, also a determination to succeed and do their work to the best of their ability.

With the physical training they obtain in their schooldays, which does much to endow them with fine physiques, we have no doubt that the majority of them will be able to compete with those possessed with all their faculties, and in later years be able to rest on their laurels.

Eight o'clock in the evening of May 10th, Saturday, found us seated facing the stage in Arion Hall, the event being the first theatrical entertainment and reception of the Brooklyn Deaf-Mutes Club. Wondering if our anticipations in regard to the advertised members of a menagerie would be disappointed.

When the curtain rolled up at 9 P.M., lo! and behold the billy goat had materialized harnessed to a neat little cart and our fears in regard to its being a bluff were at rest, and a well behaved goat it was.

But the main attraction—the monkey for some reason did not appear. We were informed that the sight of organ grinder Reddington's hideous bristling beard had inspired the little creature with stage fright. And not even coaxing with cocoanuts and bananas would induce it to appear. About two hours of solid fun was enjoyed. And we must congratulate the club on the success of its initial entertainment. Some four hundred were present. The hearing portion expressed themselves as well pleased. Charley Schindler acted well the part of Humpty Dumpty, and Frank Hayden, the Dutch Cop. Thos. O'Grady, as Happy Hooligan, might branch out into an excellent actor, but in the future would have to omit signs that are objectionable.

It was well into the early dawn when the last of the guests had departed, some having come all the way from Troy, Yonkers, and other cities. Well done, Brooklyn boys.

On Sunday afternoon, May 4th, Mr. Archie McLaren, Miss Colligan, William Moore and the writer, spent the afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Schloss, at Woodhaven, one of the suburbs of Brooklyn, and passed an agreeable time. Mr. Moore took several photographs of them in groups, and all present remained to enjoy a hospitable supper.

On Wednesday evening, May 14th, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Juhring, Mrs. Turner, Archie McLaren and your scribe, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson, on business connected with the Guild's last entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have elegant rooms in a cottage at Flatbush—a detached house with fine lawn in front.

After business matters had been attended to, the visitors were treated to refreshments in the way of lemonade and an assortment of cakes.

On Sunday, May 18th, Miss Hannah Henry entertained several intimate friends at dinner and supper at her elegant new rooms on 6th Avenue, near 7th street, she having made a change in residence lately.

LEO GREIS.

139 Adelphi Street.

### BREATHING.

E. L. M.

Proper breathing is the first art to cultivate in the pursuit of beauty. The lungs have their own muscular power and this should be exercised. The chest must be enlarged by full, deep breathing, and not by muscular action from without. Inflate the lungs upward and outward, as if the inflation were about to lift the body off the ground. Hold the shoulders on a line with the hips, and stand so that the chin, chest, and toes come upon one line. It is wrong to make the bony structure do most of the work in keeping the body upright. The muscles should hold it in position. In walking cultivate a free, firm, easy gait, without hard or jarring movements. It is impossible to stand or breathe aright if the feet are pinched. When correct posture and breathing are interfered with, the circulation is impeded, and deleterious substances in the blood tend to make the complexion bad. This is one of the many evils of tight shoes. To be well shod has a marked influence on style. Style may be defined, for want of something better to express it, as an attractive manner of holding the body and a firm graceful way of doing things and of moving about. The feet symbolize the body in their way as much as the hands. A clever shoemaker says that in a well-fitting shoe the human foot feels like a duck's foot in the mud. It is held firmly in place, but no where compressed. Nothing can exceed the vulgarity and hygienic wickedness of a shoe that is manifestly too tight. For misery-producing power, hygienically as well as spiritually speaking, perhaps tight boots are without a rival. Next to the search for style for pure and simple as a means of health, the care of complexion and the cultivation of the right kind of expression are of great importance. The first is largely a matter of bathing, while the second—a good expression—is best secured by the constant preference of higher thoughts over lower ones. This is the essence of intellectual living, and is within reach of us all.

## The Kinetoscope

AND NEW YORK NOTES  
EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.



THE *Journal's* College correspondent says I know as much about collegiate dignity as he knows about the League of Elect Surds—I don't what the extent of the young man's information is, but I learned a thing or two in twelve years' Association with ten classes at Lafayette, four at Williams, five at Wesleyan, four at Amherst, six at Wellesley, besides a fewer or greater number at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Union, Dartmouth and West Point—but I have no desire to get into a controversy with this young man—of whom the *California News* says:

Gallaudet College, like all other colleges, numbers among its students some who suffer from megalomania and a general and exaggerated sense of their importance in the world. Editor Smith of the *Minnesota Companion* has been giving a few much needed admonitions to one of this class.

The Iowa school is the latest to suffer the ravages of the flames. Luckily no lives were lost and in the end it will prove the traditional blessing in disguise. Speaking of the Iowa school, its bright little *Hawkeye* recently stated that:

Mr. C. P. Jones, a former graduate of our school and a product of our printing-office, in subscribing to the *HAWKEYE*, informs us that he is comfortably settled down in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he works in the "Out West" job printing-office—is married and has a fine home of his own.

I am getting quite used to "former graduate"—it crops out so often, but its news to me that—well, Mr. Jones is way out of the usual as a printing-office product."

Here's our old friend, the *Mirror* man, giving good space to the following wail or lamentation from one of its woman writers who wants a husband—and wants one badly. Isn't there in all this broad land a man who will come forward and end the woe of this poor damsel who finds single blessedness such a dismal failure?

Say, Cyclone, I don't exactly know what kind of products you refer to when you ask, "How is it you like Eastern products better than California or Oregon ones? Does distance lend enchantment?" At any rate your query reads something like the above. The *Mirror* in which your letter appeared has mysteriously decamped, so I must depend on as good a recollection of your remark from memory as possible. Do you mean products from the soil or is it the products from Adam and Eve in the shape of young men? Some faint suspicion sails in upon me that your use of the word was intended to define the latter, so I will say with emphasis, I have no preference in any product of that kind from East, West, North, or South. I simply will accept him when he shows himself, be he an Eastern, Western, Southern or Northern product. Fate decrees the destiny of every being, so shall her hand guide mine. Everything depends, then, on the moral good of the man before a final acceptance of his suit is given.

Speaking of the class day exercises at Gallaudet one of the college correspondents says:

The Seniors marched from the chapel in caps and gowns by twos in alphabetical order headed by George W. Andree, president of the class.

I have seen something about marching in extended order, but marching in alphabetical order is not down in the manual—possibly he means that they marched in the alphabetical order of their names? Possible?

New Yorkers have, in the past witnessed some mighty fine gastronomical and oratorical affairs, but few, if any, can compare with the reception given M. Hamar, the distinguished French sculptor who created the Rochambeau statue in France, and its duplicate recently unveiled in

Washington, by the League of Elect Surds at the Arena, Thirty-first Street, on Monday evening, May 19th. Owing to the uncertainty of the time that the distinguished guest would have at his disposal for this affair, no date was fixed by the Surds, and when M. Hamar finally arrived, he found that the Monday following would be the only one available, so the details had to be arranged in less than 48 hours, by Chairman Souweine of the Banquet and Reception committee, and his confreres, Hoffman and Pach. However, this did not matter, for the banquet was one of the best we have ever partaken of and the *post prandial* effort were "sparklers." M. Hodgson presided, in his usual felicitous way, and introduced M. Hamar, who responded to the address of welcome, and showed he knew enough English to make his way across the Continent, as he intends doing, without trouble. M. Fox addressed the visitors in French, the real article, by the way, and without a Baedeker at his elbow, then all the other *Monsieurs*, in turn made happy remarks, interspersed with *Table-d'hôte* French, and at midnight all repaired to Daly's billiard parlor to see a contest with the ivory spheres between the famous French Sculptor and the distinguished American editor, M. Hodgson, and as both are crack artists at the billiard game, an interesting match was the result. Then *Adieu* and *au revoir* were said, and M. Hamar departed for his hostelry, the Brevoort, to get a bit of rest prior to starting for Washington, and thence to the Pacific slope.

Members of the League had shown him around New York pretty thoroughly, and among the things he enjoyed best, were his visit to the League of Elect Surds during a business session and a service at St. Ann's.

M. Hipolyte Montille, an old friend of M. Hamar, was an invited guest at the banquet, as was also M. Henri Mercier, a younger brother of M. Emil Mercier who visited this country during the World's Fair at Chicago. M. Mercier is the traveling companion of M. Hamar, and is a splendid fellow right up to the highest *bon home* standard. He was immensely tickled when in making his speech he tried to find equivalents for French words, and found that they were identical in his own and the English tongue. The word "rare" was one he struggled with to explain, and the word "jury" another. It was a pleasure to witness the smile of satisfaction on his face when he found out where he stood in the matter. Brother M. Korngold of the Surds showed he was somewhat of a linguist, by making a long address to the visitors in their own language. M. Korngold used the German language as one who hears, and for one who has never attended an American school, uses splendid English. Brother M. Thomas looked French and Brother M. Jones acted French.

The Brooklyn Society's theatrical show, of which mention was made in our last issue, proved highly diverting. The biggest hit was Thomas O'Grady's impersonation of "Happy Hooligan," which was such a faithful make up as to lead one to infer that the Hooligan of Sunday supplement fame was a copy of Mr. O'Grady instead of the reverse being the case.

Charles Schindler made his first attempt to shine as a pantomimic comedian and did quite well. Other characters who acquitted themselves well were Peter Reddington as an organ-grinder; Frank Hayden as a cop, and John Van Seggar as a buxom hod carrier's wife.

The following is the complete

### CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Humpty Dumpty.....	Charles L. Schindler.
Happy Hooligan.....	Thomas O'Grady.
The Flying Dutch Cop.....	Frank Hayden.
Max Saloviski.....	Carl Koenig.
Organ Grinder.....	Peter Reddington.
Salvation Army Leader.....	John D. Shea.
Mike O'Donovan, Saloon Keeper.....	John M. Jackson.
Pat O'Reilly, Hod-Carrier.....	William Fricken.
The Female Drummer.....	John M. Jackson.
Mrs. Pat O'Reilly.....	John Van Seggar.
Newsboy.....	Master John McIlwraith.
Boot Black.....	Master Eddie Holdsworth.

Frank Hayden was the hardest worked man—he arrested Hooligan so often that he got tired out and finally let Happy do his own arresting. The Burlesque on the Salvation Army might better have been omitted.

A good stage manager could have infused more life and more sequence into the play, and next time perhaps these clever Brooklynites will see the point.

New Yorkers usually experience trouble in locating Brooklyn "Halls" for every entertainment given over there is usually in a different hall. The affair last Saturday night proved that sometimes the Gothamite is "up against it" on the return trip. Messrs. Fox, Heyman and Pach left the hall at midnight for their homes, with a stop off outlined for the inn of Le Stanley Bros. They reached the Brooklyn ferry terminus all right but at the entrance got separated. Fox and Heyman found themselves on a boat and hunted for Pach. No Pach.

"Poor Pach!" says Fox, he has got on the 42nd St. route by mistake. "Poor Pach," says Heyman. They lit cigars and then came a bump and the boat was in its New York slip.

"Quick trip," says Fox. "Great improvements, twins screws and triple expansion engines." Never made so quick a trip between Broadway, Brooklyn and 23rd St., New York. Poor Pach, out in midstream somewhere's—will reach 42nd St. sometime.

But when they disembarked, they found the neighborhood strange.

"Gadooks," says the Professor, "its up to us—we have landed at Grand St."

"Poor Pach," nit, and when they found Poor Pach just finishing his lunch at Shanleys they also realized the force of "he laughs best, who laughs lasts."

New York City's deaf people are pleased with the selection of Troy as the next meeting place for it can be reached by the famous Hudson River Route, either by an all day or all night sail. It is to be hoped that a large delegation will attend.

A. L. PACH.



Clothing that speaks for itself, it's so good.

A deaf-mute salesman to interpret the clothing-talk to our deaf friends.

Mr. A. L. Thomas is at our new store, Broadway corner 13th Street.

Furnishings, hats and shoes worth talking about are there too.

For man or boy.

Mail orders filled anywhere; everything sold on approval.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.



## New Jersey State Association Meets.

The fourth biennial convention of the New Jersey State Association met at the School for the Deaf in Trenton on May 30th. The day was all that could be desired and, including the visiting deaf from Philadelphia and New York, about three hundred were present. The meeting was called to order by President R. B. Lloyd in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It now becomes my pleasant duty to call this meeting to order, and in the name of the Association to extend a cordial welcome to the many friends who are also present to witness the proceedings, and I hope that the enjoyment of the occasion will recompense them for the expense they have undergone in order to be here. Inasmuch as it is through the courtesy and kindness of Mr. John P. Walker, the Superintendent of the school, that we have the use of this assembly-room for our meeting and the freedom of the grounds, it is very fitting that he should be the first to address you and I, therefore, invite him to make the opening address:

He then introduced Prof. Walker, the Superintendent of the School to make the address of welcome.

Mr. Walker in his address expressed his pleasure in the circumstance that the association had for a second time honored the school by selecting it as the place of holding its convention.

He said that he regarded it as a good indication when the children of an older growth had a yearning for the scene of their scholastic triumphs, when they reverted with happiness to the school-boy and school-girl days, and loved to return and visit the scenes around the Pierian spring at which they drank.

He extended to the association, in the name of the Board of Education, the freedom of the school and of the grounds and, in the name of the mayor and city officials the freedom of the city.

He congratulated the members upon the fraternal relations existing between the societies of the deaf in the three states, that they had joined in the convention, and expressed the hope that the tie should become closer with the passing of future years.

He felicitated the three associations upon the progress they had made on all lines, and upon the progress made in the schools and methods of instruction of the deaf in the three states that were represented. He reviewed the work of educating them and the various matters of interest bearing upon it throughout the country. As a circumstance indicating the absolute necessity of the school especially adapted for their care, he instanced a nearby state which has an excellent institution for the deaf, not a single graduate of which had ever turned out a pauper or criminal and in which, in the almshouses and jails of the state, there were thirty deaf persons not one of whom had ever attended school.

He closed by referring to the high standards now required of all officials in schools for the deaf, of the improved and better adapted buildings now provided and to the establishment of homes in various states for aged and infirm deaf persons, and with the prediction that the century upon which we are entering had yet better things in store for the child deprived of hearing.

Responses were made by Mr. Kees of Newark on behalf of the Association, and by Mr. Reider, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the visitors from Philadelphia. Mr. Kees thanked Mr. Walker and through him the Board of Education for their kindness in extending to the Association the use of the place of meeting and the freedom of the grounds, remarked on the great esteem in which Mr. Walker was held by the deaf of Pennsylvania New Jersey and New York and said there could not be a better place for holding the meeting.

Mr. Reider spoke as follows:—"Beautiful day and beautiful occasion! Here are gathered representative deaf of three great states—New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. May we regard it a brotherhood of deaf? Any way, most of us have come hither for an interchange of friendly greeting, for sociability, pleasure and recreation. May all profit thereby.

"It seems almost a dream to think that another enjoyable Memorial Day is to be spent by us in the capital city of New Jersey and within the confines of this hospitable Institution. The

last occasion is still fresh in our mind. How happy we are to meet our brethren of New Jersey again to-day! How we feel indebted to them for giving us the opportunity!

"To you, Mr. President, and the Members of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf, we extend fraternal greeting. We commend you for your efforts in combining for mutual profit. That is right, your *Alma Mater* will be delighted to observe your taking an interest in the affairs of the world. Prove by your intelligence and work the justification of the Institution's existence. You will thus bring honor upon yourselves. Let us take this opportunity to congratulate you upon being citizens of such a grand little State—little in size, but great in other respects, with its many beautiful and attractive spots. To think of the numerous cities on your



ISSAC R. BOWKER—President.

fascinating shores and the thousands of people who annually come from all parts of the Union to admire their beauty and embrace their invigorating qualities! Well may you feel proud of your State's great development. And, oh, how long and eventful your history! As one of the original thirteen pioneers in the founding of this great Government, New Jersey shares equal honour with the larger States as long as the Republic thrives, and God grant that it live for ages, with His continual favour and blessings.

To the cordial welcome extended to us by our esteemed friend, Superintendent Walker, it is hard to respond fittingly. But since we must reply, we may say that nothing gives us greater pleasure at this time than to perceive that his friendship remains as cordial and sincere as ever it was. What more can we expect of him? Needless to say, that we are all very glad to meet "him and his household" again. We shall certainly feel like being "in the house of friends" while here. Mr. Walker, be assured that we deeply appreciate the cordiality with which it has pleased you to receive us. We owe you a debt of gratitude for all your kindness, and so we sincerely thank you. We trust that, when we shall have departed for our homes, you will have nothing to regret from the freedom given us here. We shall certainly try not to abuse it. The happiness of to day will pass into our memory, there to be long cherished, and oft recalled as 'Sweet Memories of the Past.'

"Again we thank you most heartily and with you and your School the highest prosperity and the greatest usefulness."

Mr. Reider having spoken, Mr. Lloyd again took the floor and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Two years ago today we met here to hold the third biennial convention of this association and had the largest gathering of the deaf ever held in this State, and one of the most enjoyed ever held anywhere. The Association has grown steadily in membership ever since its inception, bids fair to keep on growing infinitely and ere long to include all the adult deaf of the State. It has done no great deeds nor does it expect to do any, but it can and should hold together the great mass of the educated deaf of the state for their social and political weal. As long as the deaf are deaf the vast majority of them will love to meet together at times and will do so too, no matter who decry it. State associations form the best means of securing these ends.

The whole number of schools for the education of the deaf in the world is given by the Volta Bureau as 615, the number of pupils 38,722 and the number of teachers

4734. There are now in the United States 118 schools which are giving instruction to about 13000 pupils. Most of our larger schools use the combined method in teaching. All pupils, however, are afforded opportunities of acquiring speech and the power of lip reading. The vagaries of the pure oralists in Europe have caused great dissatisfaction among the educated deaf there. In Great Britain, about 2300 deaf persons, all adults, have signed a petition to the King against the exclusive use of the pure oral method and praying for the adoption of the combined system in the schools. In Germany also a similar petition has been presented to the Emperor and the Ministers of Public Instruction. Very few of the pure oralists really care much for the deaf, as is clearly shown by their treatment of them at conventions where they have ignored them and treated them with contempt. The action of the hearing section of the Paris congress is a glaring instance of this.

Our State needs a larger and more commodious school for the education and training of her deaf children. The school does a great deal for them, but with a larger appropriation and buildings more suited to their needs she could do much more. It should have the means to provide for a post graduate course of a year or two for certain deserving pupils. A good workman, even if unable to write his name, gets along better than many an educated man who knows no trade. Each of your probably knows of an uneducated deaf person who is making good wages. This fact emphasises the importance of the industrial training the pupils receive at most of the schools. A far smaller proportion of the adult deaf are dependent upon public charity than any other class. Those persons who are occasionally found begging as deaf-mutes are almost always found to be impostors.

Mr. Hodgson, Editor of the *New York Deaf-Mutes Journal* and Mr. Pach also addressed the convention.

Secretary Dickerson then read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved. After the transaction of the regular routine business, the election of officers was begun. Mr. Lloyd was disinclined to remain in office. He had been chairman of the organization committee and President of the Association ever since and thought that a change was desirable. He was, therefore, not renominated. The following ticket was elected by a very close vote, two ballots being needed to choose the president:

President, Isaac R. Bowker, of Trenton.

Vice-President, John B. Ward, of Newark.

Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. Stephenson, of Trenton.

A resolution, by Mr. Lenox, of condolence to the family of Miss Sadie Cassidy, deceased, was passed.

A motion favoring the "combined system" as the best method of teaching the deaf was passed.

Mr. Hodgson and Miss Spanton were elected honorary members.

The annual dues were fixed at twenty-five cents for each male member.

A resolution thanking Mr. Walker for his kindness in allowing the use of the school as the meeting place of the convention and for his very generous treatment of all who were present was passed.

At the conclusion of the convention all repaired to the dining room when a banquet was served. The rest of the day was given up to a social reunion. The younger and more athletic of the visitors had a game of baseball with the pupils' nine and were, of course, badly beaten. The score was 23 to 6.

There were cameras galore and many a film and negative must have been spoiled in the attempts to take pictures of the vivacious groups who would not keep still long enough to allow a good picture to be taken. Among the most persistent of the photographers were J. S. Reider and C. Partington.

Among those present were:

R. B. Lloyd, G. S. Porter, P. E. Kees, J. B. Ward, W. Cook, T. A. Taggart, R. C. Stephenson, I. R. Bowker, W. L. Salter, H. E. Dickerson, E. A. Hodgson, A. L. Pach, J. S. Reider, H. J. Haight, A. L. Thomas, R. Maynard, I. N. Soper, Mrs. H. W. Syle, Miss Franklin, Miss Keen, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Salter, Miss Menow, Miss Weeks, Miss Wolter, Miss Spanton, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Schmidt, Miss Collins, Miss Redman, Miss Bodenweiser, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heller, Miss Stetser, Robert Heller, Mrs. Stephenson, W. Salter, John Geiger, William Gallagher, I. Golland, H. C. Kohlman, A. C. Bachrach, Miss Sutphin, Thomas Breen, Marvin Hunt, Washington Houston, Aby Polaner, Chas. Cascella, Robert Underwood, Miss Emily R. Hamilton, Howard E. Arnold Mr. and Mrs. Hannold, Mrs. W. F. Durian, Samuel M. McCarty, Samuel Frankenheim and B. Schurmann.

# Silent Worker.

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JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.  
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

WE had seen the circus within a year, and so, for a change, took, for our May outing, a trip to the Great Wild West. Everybody went, and it paid us well.

## The Fourth Convention.

THE conference held at our school on Decoration Day, vied with its predecessor of two years ago in every feature that makes a conference a success. The re-union of those long separated; the addresses and discussions; the sociability and good cheer; the whole meeting, was simply perfect, and, for all in all it was one of the most satisfying conventions of the deaf and one of the best attended ever held in the country.

## The Boer Apotheosis.

EDUCATION appears to be the watch-word of the English speaking races everywhere. In the Boer concentration camps schools have already been established and there are now some fifteen thousand Dutch children under instruction in the thirty-four camps. This is more than were in all the schools of the Transvaal put together, at the outbreak of the war. The educational work is most interesting, the general scheme being to supply all the camps with temporary buildings and enough school-books, teachers and equipments and to give the children a knowledge of the English language. The schools are very popular with the children.

## Vanitas

Vanitas. If any evidence were needed of the folly of the ruthless destruction of our feathered friends, it may be found in recent advices from the island of Martinique. It seems that years ago, the island became infested with rats, and they finally grew so numerous as to necessitate some measure looking towards their extermination. The *fer de lance*, an African reptile, the most cruelly relentless of all reptiles, and the most poisonous, was decided upon as the only thing that would relieve the country of the plague. A number were imported and the most sanguine hopes of the projectors of the scheme

were realized. In a few months scarcely a rat remained. But the remedy proved a much greater evil than the disease, and in a very short time the island was overrun with the deadly reptiles. They did not give notice, as does the rattle-snake, nor did they seek safety in flight at the approach of men as do most of their kind. They sought man and killed at every opportunity. Then came a clamor, more long and loud than was the clamor for deliverance from the rat, for a riddance of the new scourge. The antidote was found in the Secretary Bird, a pretty vampire whose eye is as keen as the eagle's and whose choicest viand is a snake. A few pairs were with some difficulty obtained and given the liberty of the island. They did their work well and in a few brief months the woods of Martinique were almost free from the *fer*. The Secretary bird, however, has a beautiful plume, and the rest of the tale is soon told. It caught the eye of a Martinique belle, and it was not long ere it adorned her hat. Then followed a season when this plume was the most prized ornament of all for millinery purposes, and soon the last lone Secretary bird, fluttered from his perch to furnish the coveted plume. Then came forth from their lairs the few of the *fer de lance*, that were left, and soon the scourge existed as it had never existed before, until the proportion of natives dying of its bite annually became greater than that from the bites of serpents in the wildest districts of India itself.

Now comes the horror of Mount Pelee, and the ensuing horrors of hunger and thirst. The Martinique maiden, with the plume of the Secretary Bird pinned in her hat, and the *fer de lance* are both seeking the little water that is left. When they meet, perhaps she of the plume will realize the folly of her vanity.

## Mistakes in Clothing Children.

GROWN people usually reserve the privilege of dressing with some consideration of the temperature. It still remains to be explained why people who desire to consider the greatest good to their children will often follow blindly in a beaten path without a question as to its advisability. In this way, babies seemed doomed from time immemorial to swelter through "dog-days" in three thicknesses of wool and a pinned blanket when a grown person would suffer in one. And it is generally known that children feel the heat more than adults, owing to greater activity and better circulation.

With older children the other extreme is more noticeable. When a child reaches two years of age, apparently nearly all of its clothes are placed upon the upper part of the trunk. One sees children every day, from two to ten years old, sitting upon the damp ground with a single thickness of cotton between them and the ground, while the upper part of the body has three or four at least.

In winter it is even more deplorable. If adults had to walk the street during cold weather with as inadequate protection to the body below the waist line as the average small child habitually wears, they would better understand the reluctance of our young girls for bracing winter sports. Since the advent of the loose, short jacket, it is a miracle that the everyday small girl can keep from freezing, so much does her costume resemble that of a ballet dancer. Every child should be evenly protected from neck to ankles. There is scarcely a person who does not muffle chest

and neck in double the amount necessary and neglect the lower limbs. Especially is this so in children. So many little girls wear warm hoods, short coats and fur collars but alas! for the thinly clad legs and thin soled shoes.

The time has come when small boys enjoy freedom in blouse and overalls, but the little girl is not always so fortunate. In spite of their usefulness, many do not like overalls for girls. It is quite true that if parents would more often put themselves in the places of their children, they might dress them more sensibly, but, after all, they are but little people, and perhaps do not require especial laws for their health and comfort.

E. L. M.

## The Reason Why.

At the recent annual meeting of the International Union in Boston there were present fifteen hundred delegates representing the United States and Canada, a circumstance that speaks volumes concerning the spread of the Kindergarten. Among the reasons given for this great favor with which it has been received are:—

"First there is growing recognition of the fact that the education of the child begins much earlier than the age at which it is admitted to the primary schools. That education really begins before the child is born. It passes into a very important phase in the period from three to six or seven, which belongs to the kindergarten, and in which the responsive mind and the awakening imagination probably receive the germs of more fundamental ideas than at any later period in life.

Second, it is due to the group of vital ideas which are behind kindergarten methods and teaching: a group of ideas which grow out of a profound philosophy of education and which have immense vitality, not only for the child, but for the teacher.

Third, the recognition of the educational importance of the first three years in a child's life has led to the recognition of the fact that the public-school systems are incomplete unless they make provision for these earlier years, and this has led in turn to the incorporation of the kindergarten into many of the public-school systems of the country.

Fourth, the kindergarten is not only a link between the home and the school, but it is also a very simple and persuasive interpreter of the school to the home and of the teaching function of the home to mothers and fathers. It is only of late years that parents have begun to recognize the immense educational significance of home life, and to look at their homes from the educational point of view; to understand that they are the first teachers, and that when the child goes from the home to the school it does not go to a foreign and alien atmosphere.

Finally, the spread of the kindergarten is due to the spread of a deeper and more vital idea of education, of the conception of life in its totality, and of schools and technical training as simply processes in this larger human culture."

There is indeed every reason for the existence of the kindergarten, and its growth will cease only when it embraces every child in the land,

## Our Book Review.

MISS BALIS sent us a book. Its back is grey. The paper in it is very fine. The pictures are pretty. The calves love to smell the bouquet. The boys have a bon-fire. The snow-ball is big. The owl looks wise. The boy rides the horse. The squirrel eats the nut. The bee-hives are conveniently near the flowers; and the little deaf boy looks very happy walking on the rail-road track. Some of the pictures are colored. The prevailing color is green. The little boy on the rail-road track is the greenest thing of all. We like the book and we want many copies.



## School and City

Carrie Christoffers and her brother will go to South Beach for an outing.

The superintendent has a ping-pong table and the children hold nightly tournaments.

Minnie Brede went home before Decoration Day. We wish her a pleasant summer.

Andrew Borsch makes frequent calls at his *Alma Mater* and the boys are always delighted to see him.

The aquarium in the office has but a single occupant at present, a king turtle about the size of a ten-cent piece.

The "Current News" morning seems to be one of the most interesting chapel episodes of the week, just at present.

How is it that the last term has seemed so short? It is about closing time and the work hardly seems begun.

Grace Apgar and Lillie Shaw will be guests of Jennie Schweizer after school breaks up. The three are counting on a jolly time.

Hattie Alexander's smile expands a little each day. We wonder if it is the prospect of vacation that causes the broadening.

Miss Laura Richardson, an ex-pupil of this school, is coming to visit us Decoration Day. We are always glad to see any of our old friends.

There could be no better "monitor" than William Flannery. He sees every thing that is to be done, and that is not all. He goes and does it.

How is this? Jennie Temple, who is one of one most painstaking girls, burnt her hand. Was she building air castles over the coming vacation?

The shade of our maples has afforded most delightful place for our boys and girls to sit and read while not at work, during the recent hot weather.

Sadie Daly intends visiting Josie Burke this summer. For many years they have been inseparable and every summer they make each other a visit.

Miss Stevenson, who has charge of the millinery and embroidering department, is confined at her home on account of illness. Miss Hudnut has charge of her classes.



Photo by Porter

Silent Worker Eng.

OUR NURSE IN THE DISPENSARY.

## Week Days in the Kindergarten.

MONDAY  
We Wash  
TUESDAY  
We Iron  
WEDNESDAY  
We Mend  
THURSDAY  
We Go Shopping  
FRIDAY  
We Sweep  
SATURDAY  
We Bake  
SUNDAY  
We go to church



Lizzie Hartman suffered agonies with her tooth the other day; she in company with Mabel Snowden went to the dentist. Mabel is having some work done as well.

Sadie Harway shows considerable talent in the way of coloring and arrangement in her embroidering. She has finished several effective pieces in holly, pansies, roses and strawberries.

The menagerie that Otto Krause started with a white rabbit sometime ago is growing rapidly. The recent additions have been seven white rats and two guinea-pigs.

The chirography of Miss Hall's class is remarkable. The children's letters are beautifully and regularly formed and much credit reflects on the teacher for her perseverance.

When a boy or a girl breaks a window or gets into any kind of trouble now-a-days, they are ordinarily the first, themselves, to report it at the office, a good principle, certainly.

The children are beginning to observe nature more closely. Annie Jackson found a blue bird's egg and declares it is a robin's. Luigi Pugliese has been watching the movements of a certain wood thrush on the grounds.

The Grecian Hoop Exercises of Josie Burke, Snowden, Van Wagoner, Breese, Hamilton, Earnest and Bogart, to be given at the closing exercises, are going to be very pretty.

Automobiles are getting more numerous in Trenton and the avenue fronting our school is one of the best places in the city to see them running. Wouldn't it be a good plan for the school to have one in place of the horse?

Who has made a better record than Jennie Schweizer this year in the way of reading? She has read all of Elsie Dinsmore's books numbering about twenty. Jennie has always been a constant reader.

A splendid little specimen of a whirl-wind crossed the base-ball field on Saturday a week just at a very exciting moment of the game. All hands stopped to witness the phenomenon, which lasted for some little time.

Many of the pupils are counting on the pleasures that their vacation will bring them. They ought to be careful that they don't build their castles too large for the "best laid-plans of mice and men gang aft aglae."

The influx of callers within the last month has not been in small numbers. Among the children's parents were Mrs. Schornstein, Mrs. Throckmorton and Mr. Abraham. Little Benjamin delighted in telling what pretty summer clothes his father brought him.

In re-arranging the Library and making out the Catalogue, Allie Leary, Mabel Snowden, Lizzie Hartman, May Martin, Clara Breese, and Reno Bice have been invaluable aids.

The 10.10 train leaving for Newark and Jersey City, on the morning of the 14th, will carry one of the merriest parties that ever left the capital.

The last re-union of the season took place on the evening of the 7th. The jollity was enhanced by the thought of where all would be a week hence, and every body had a most enjoyable time.

If Everett Dunn were punished every time he uses gestures his would be a condition of eternal punishment, but little Everett is getting so much of the king's English, incidentally, that we guess we'll have to forgive the "signs."

Sadie Harway is among those who are fond of their school, fond of their work, and satisfied every where. One of our little girls was almost glad she had the whooping-cough, because it took her home. It was an especial grief to Sadie on this account.

Thomas Crowell who only entered Miss Vail's class in the fall is in the lead in the examination. His average was 100. Thomas has never lost an opportunity to pick up a word or idea and we hope he will keep up this insatiable thirst for knowledge all through his school-days and after as well.

The epidemic of whooping cough is going through the school and the fewness in some of the school-rooms beautifully illustrates the survival of the fittest. Thomas Crowell who contracted the whooping cough has been taken home and is missed very much by the younger boys.

Our superintendent invited us all to the Wild West Show on the 22nd, and such an afternoon was never spent before. The efforts of our boys to go through some of the acts have been most ludicrous and we would not be surprised if a party of them took a show of their own on the road next season.

The graduates and ex-pupils would be very much surprised to see the transformation our walls have undergone since handsome pictures have been hung up. Quite a number adorn the walls of the boys' reading room, so the happy hunting grounds of the past are no more but the change is an improvement over the old.

Mr. Walker does his share of taking the children out. Thursday evening, May 1st, he took his Sunday-school class to the Methodist M. E. Church to a fair and whenever Mr. Walker takes any one out, a good time can be counted upon. He also took the infants out for a walk. He will soon be dubbed the Pied Piper of Trenton, if he is seen much oftener on the streets with the children.

Mr. Sharp is just at present making a study of crowology. Charley Jones, on his return from the woods, a few days ago, brought him a half-grown specimen and in the corner that has been assigned him, he makes himself very much at home. Two noticeable things about the new comer are his appetite and his articulation, the former being unusually good and the latter as bad as can be.

## Athletics at the New Jersey School.



All girls cannot be pretty, but there is scarcely one who cannot with just a little trouble be better looking than she is. A beautiful skin, without any blemishes, comes direct from good health, and the first step to health and a beautiful skin is to get and keep the blood pure. There is no such thing as being pretty without having the blood in good condition. The whole system is like a gorgeously colored Venice with red waterways and little boats hurrying to and fro. The latter carry two kinds of messeng-

ers, market-boys and scavengers. If these are both trained to accomplish their work every day, then health and beauty are assured, for the blood has everything to do with the appearance of the skin. If the blood is clear, the skin is sure to be clear.

Tumbling and pyramid building are divisions of gymnasium work, where nerve, strength and agility are brought into use. Balance is used in pyramid building more than anything else; the bottom man holds the weight and shares with

the man on his shoulders the work of keeping the pyramid balanced, but all the others in the pyramid must do their share, they must work together. No pulling or sudden movements can be made without the chances of some one falling. The spice of danger attached to tumbling and pyramids makes them more attractive than any other divisions of gymnasium work. The boys who are in the pyramids are very much elated over the success in being able to do just as well as the Arabs they saw at Buffalo Bill's.

### Sporting Notes.

By GEORGE E. WAINWRIGHT.

The basket-ball season of 1901-02 has closed. It has been an unusually successful one, and the interest of the boys has never flagged.

The game is an ideal school game. Sometimes there is a tendency to play rough, but the referee has the power to check it.

Our players have kept in the best of health and have had no serious hurts, though we have posts in the gymnasium which interfere considerably with playing.

Of the thirty-four games since the Christmas holidays, the team has won thirty-two. One game at the Model School was the only game played outside. This was lost.

The boys feel proud of the record made, and justly so.

The second team also made a good record, and are developing some fine players.

As heretofore, two evenings a week have been given to the game. Usually two games have been played each evening.

Charles Timm and William Bennison, ex pupils belong to the first team and have done very creditably. Lewis Carty also an ex-pupil has played occasionally.

George Wainwright with his weight and size has been a formidable player for his opponent, and when he starts with the ball down the floor, is rather hard to run up against.

Thomas Fleming has done very creditable work as forward. He has become quite expert in finding the basket.

Charles Schlipp has done some fine playing on the first team and is remarkably quick in handling the ball and in another year should make a fine player.

Henry Herbst is also likely to make the first team for next year. He needs a little more growth and then he will do all right.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather

man balked on Saturday, April 26, and kept the sun behind a mountain of dust, the Mutes' first team opened their season with a brilliant victory over the strong James "Prep" on the James' grounds.

The score was 14 to 9, but owing to the great work the James have been doing this season, it was supposed that the Mutes would go down to defeat.

Taken as a whole, the Mutes have a team that it can be proud of. Carty pitched such ball that would indicate that he will be fully able to hold up the high standard set up by others.

Carty had sharp and deceptive curves and speed to make even a full-fledged cyclone envious.

The infield, composed of Sharp, Schlipp, Walz, and Bennison, will do when the boys get accustomed to each other's style. Bennison and Schlipp had errors, but that signifies nothing, because April 26th was not the kind of a day to call forth a ball players' best efforts. Both Sharp and Carty are capable of good work, and will do it.

The outfield is all to the good. It would be hard to find a faster two than Warner, Herbst and Fleming.

Wainwright, who held down wild throws and Carty's curves, did remarkably well.

During the game, it was a hot contest as the score stood 9 to 4 in favor of the James, until the seventh inning, when the Mutes got hold of the pitcher and knocked him all over the field for ten runs.

The Mutes batted finely. Sharp knocked out a home run, scoring 4 of the runs out of the 14.

Manager Sharp compels his pitchers to work hard in the practice as they work in an ordinary game. He claims that this plan is of benefit to the pitchers and also to the batsmen who face them in these training romps.

After winning two hot games the "Silent Ones" succeeded in adding another victory to their list by downing the strong Trenton Jrs, by the score 14 to 4. (Only three innings). The game was played on May 31st.

### THE STORY OF THE GAME.

Nine Athletes from the Silent School

Were down stairs in the dining-room;  
Three games were on the debit side,  
Another date to fill.

Up rose the gallant Catcher,

And to the Pitcher bold

Signalled for nine high balls,

For the afternoon was cold.

Gadsoaks! quoth he, my hearties,

We will have to win a game.

Or else go down in history

In ignominious shame!

In Trenton, as I am told,

There's an Academic team;

The ages of these student lads

Will scarcely reach fourteen.

We'll forthwith send a challenge

To play this student band;

And if I am not mistaken

Will wipe them off the land.

And then the gallant Catcher

Unto the Pitcher, bold,

Signalled for eighteen low-balls,

For the afternoon was cold.

'Twas a day of marsillows

When this Academic team,

With their parents and their guardians,

Appeared upon the scene.

Nine Athletes from the Silent School

Let loose the dogs of war—

They won the game and saved their name,

With a most unusual score.

And then the gallant Catcher

Unto the Pitcher bold

Signalled for nine more high-balls

For the day was not so cold.



## Bits of Science.

EDITED BY R. B. LLOYD, A.B.

### The Elephants Teeth.

An elephant has only eight teeth altogether. At 14 years the elephant loses its first set of teeth and a new set grows.

### A Wall of Tombstones.

The wall in front of Glasgow Cathedral is built almost entirely of tombstones. It runs from Infirmary Square down to the Bridge of Sighs.

### The Best Speaking Bird.

The mina, which is not a parrot, but one of the grackle tribe, can talk more distinctly than any other bird.

### A Thick-Skinned Creature.

The whale has the thickest skin of any living creature. Its hide in places attains a thickness of fully two feet.

### Paper Made From Kelp.

An invention has just been completed by Professor C. E. Anthony, San Diego, Cal., by which the immense kelp beds of the ocean are to be utilized in the manufacture of paper. The invention consists in taking the seaweed and forming it into a pulp, from which paper of the finest quality can be manufactured, equal even to the finest linen paper, which, though a product of the chemist's laboratory, it greatly resembles. Not only has Professor Anthony succeeded in making a suitable paper-pulp from kelp, but he declares that the pulp can be produced at 50 per cent. of the cost of other pulp.

### A Formidable Worm.

Full-grown California centipedes, the Scolopendra castaneipes, are from five to eight inches long, and average 42 legs and 21 segments. Each leg is terminated by a formidable brown thorn, and if the worm is angered he simultaneously thrusts every thorn into the flesh of his victim, who feels as if a red-hot iron were carving lines of pain upon his skin. But the weapons that do the most mischief are placed just below the mouth, and are formed from a second pair of feet, which are modified into a pair of strong claws, set horizontally, in a manner resembling the falcers of ordinary spiders, and terminated by a sharp, strong hook in each side. These hooks are perforated, and are traversed by a little canal leading from the poison gland. These claws come together under the flesh, with a hold so tenacious that the centipede sometimes has to be torn to pieces before it will loosen its hold.

Boys who gather the creatures are sometimes bitten, for on hot days the worms run like a streak of lightning, and unless the pincers hold firm they glide up the sticks and under their tormenter's shirt sleeves, where they wreak vengeance and make trouble generally. An application of ammonia or cooking soda is usually efficacious in removing the poison. Though the pain of being bitten by a California centipede is intense, the patient usually recovers.

### Will Study Bee Diseases.

There is a demand for information concerning the ailments of bees. Whole colonies are often carried away by contagious diseases, and epidemics occasionally occur that sweep whole sections of the country. A study of bee diseases is to be undertaken by the division of entomology during the coming year.

### The Buried Valley of Wyoming.

"The Buried Valley of Wyoming" has been a subject of careful consideration by the State Geological Survey, and engineers have been appointed to prepare maps of the location and depth of the buried valley with the view of reducing the possibility of mining accidents to a minimum.

During the Ice Age, the ice sheet is supposed to have been 2,000 feet thick over the Wyoming coal basin. In this glacial area the rock is now

usually covered by a variable thickness of "drift," consisting of layers of sand, gravel, and boulders, large and small, all more or less worn by the action of the water. In some places, where large streams were probably flowing under the ice, deep channels were cut in the rock, and subsequently filled with glacial drift. Where channels were deeper than their outlets lakes were formed, and these often filled to considerable depth with fine silt or quicksand, clay, and gravel.

One of these submerged channels which extends through the length of the Wyoming valley, is often referred to as "The Buried Valley of Wyoming." The water and the ice have worn away rock to a depth of from 100 to 200 feet, eroding some of the upper coal seams, and leaving the rock roof over the underlying coal of an uneven thickness.

### Mosquitoes.

The following tip is for those who are worried by those very troublesome creatures, mosquitoes: "Throw a bit of alum, about the size of a marble, into a small bowl of water, and wet the hands and face and any exposed parts lightly with it. Not a mosquito will approach you. They hum about a little and disappear. I never had any occasion to use a mosquito curtain, and am glad to think that I can perhaps benefit others (travelers in particular) by this little bit of information."

### Miracles of Science.

In drowning, strangulation, gas suffocation, and the like the body is in a healthy condition, death resulting from stoppage of respiration and heart action. Actual restoration of life, by renewing breathing and the circulation of the blood, is now known to be possible.

This has been demonstrated in Europe by a late series of 100 experiments on dogs, in which 16 out of 21 animals that had been killed by chloroform were restored to life. The process consists in forcing air through a tube into the lungs at the usual rate of breathing, and in opening the chest and squeezed the heart in imitation of the natural contractions. Danish physicians report having tried the method in the case of a man that had died under the influence of chloroform. The heart was reached through an opening cut in the chest wall, and was squeezed rhythmically for half an hour, air being at the same time forced into the lungs and as a result respiration was set up and only an occasional compression was needed to keep the heart going. Life continued several hours when the breathing suddenly ceased and the patient was dead again.

### Small Economies.

The economies that invention, especially in the field of chemistry, has made possible for us are realized by few. In France, where perhaps more than anywhere else the science of economy is carried almost to a fine art, a most interesting case in point is the utilization of the common sewer rats of Paris. These creatures are raised or caught and used thoroughly to clean the flesh from bones that are to be used in manufactures, but that must not be boiled to clean them. When full grown the rats are killed, their furs are used for fur trimmings, their skins for gloves, their thigh bones for the highest grade of "ivory" toothpicks; their tendons and bones are cooked down to make those beautiful gelatine capsules which our physicians often give us medicines in, and their teeth are used in tipping fine burnishers for bookbinders' use.

This is a pretty good sample of French economy, hundreds of like cases occurring in that land of little savings but in our larger way we have learned to practice some remarkable economies, also. Scraps and shavings of the iron mills and forges, once thought too small for consideration, are now turned into writing ink and into that beautiful dye color, Prussian blue. Fusel oil, a dangerous poison, becomes oil of apples or of pears, for flavoring purposes. Beggars' rags are turned into pilot coats, the seemingly worthless sawdust into newspaper. Even the unsavory drainage of cow barns becomes a basis for the most fashionable perfumery; and the tar waste of our gas works is turned into the most exquisite aniline dyes and into saccharine, the sweetest of all substances.

Old boot legs, soles and uppers, bits of harness, and the hoofs, tendons, and like worthless scraps of our butcher shops, chemically treated and col-

ored and flavored with the products of equally "useless truck" find their way to the best of tables as "pure fruit jellies"—for economy of this sort too often leads to false pretense.

### Experiments With Snake Poison.

An infallible antidote has been discovered for snake venom, Dr. Calmette of Paris having succeeded in demonstrating to the medical world that his antivenine will be the means of saving thousands of human lives annually in countries where death from snake-bite is more frequent than the fatal ties occasioned from a scourge.

Dr. Calmette began his experiments, upon much the same line as Pasteur—that is by immunization. A large animal is selected, presumably a horse—this creature being perfectly healthy and sound. Into its veins is injected a very small quantity of the poison. Although the creature feels the effects of the venom, the dose is so small that it soon recovers, when another and slightly larger injection is administered. This operation is kept up for a reasonable length of time when the animal is found to be perfectly immune—feeling no effects from even large quantities of injected poison. As soon as the creature reaches this stage of immunity, a quantity of the blood is drawn off, the serum is separated from it, which latter is the antivenine. It is a pale, amber-colored fluid, and if left in a moderately high temperature for a few months becomes useless. When used it is injected by a hypodermic syringe.

Prior to the discovery of antivenine, supposed remedies for snake-bite were many and varied. One, usually thought infallible, was whiskey, but the truth is, if a small snake bites a healthy person, the chances are that the system will withstand the effects of the poison, and the bitten person will recover after undergoing some slight suffering. The poison in making its way through the body causes destruction to everything it touches, and to arrest this destruction in the blood is to effect a permanent cure. Next to Dr. Calmette's discovery in importance are strychnine and permanganate of potash, which, if used skillfully as injections, produce excellent results.



A FARMER once saw a hole in his barn door for his cat. It then occurred to him that he must also make a hole for her kitten.

This is a parallel of the judgment of a good many people in regard to investments. They figure about as

much right one way as they do wrong another.

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## The Owl Column

### New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY had its red letter day in the history of the Deaf, on the 30th of May, last, and all signs point to an increasing interest in the State Association. The Institution at Trenton was most liberal in the entertainment of the large crowd who attended, and Mr. Walker's words: "make yourselves at home," was the watch word through the day. On account of the short session anticipated no papers were read or prepared, but what addresses were made teemed with the spirit of good will and cheerfulness. But very little business was transacted for the reason that but little came before the convention. New Jersey can do better, and no doubt she will as experience unfolds the pathway to publicity and ambition. It is not well enough to sleep 729 days and to be awake on the 730th. The resolution in favor of the Combined System was not given in writing, as it should have been, and thus the secretary must of necessity put it into his own words on the minutes. I would suggest that the original mover of the motion send to the secretary his own wording with a short history of the Eclectic or Combined System attached and that they be printed in circular form and sent to a majority of the residents of Jersey in the larger cities. This would bring into prominence the State Association, and instruct the people as to the education of the deaf. The new officers elected to serve for two years have no connection with the State Institution, and thus the hue and cry that the Association and the School were the one and same thing, is settled for a time. The president, like his predecessor, is a graduate of Fanwood. The vote on the first ballot was a tie between Mr. Paul Kees and Mr. Bowker, but on the second ballot the latter triumphed. If the spirit that started off the new officers can be maintained for two years, I have reason to believe that the next convention will be a credit to the state, and let it be in Newark, and a two-day session—one day for business and one day for pleasure. Avoid State and National holidays. In a city like Newark the best two days of the week would be Friday and Saturday. This would allow of Sunday to attend the churches and visit places of interest and the nearby seaside resorts. The third convention is past, its memories are many and pleasant, and all Jerseyites now look eagerly forward to see what the new officers will have in store for them two years hence.

### After Ten Years.

WAY back in the Spring of 1892, the SILENT WORKER, which had then been under the management of Mr. Geo. S. Porter but a short time, began what has proven a prosperous career, and from an almost total wreck this monthly magazine for the deaf has attained a name for itself that can be claimed by very few papers, for the same period of time. It must be conceded that the papers for the Deaf with the greatest national reputation are the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, in its class as a weekly, and the SILENT WORKERS, in its class as a monthly. I began as regular correspondent to the SILENT WORKER, and with this issue rounds out ten years of active service. It seems but a few months, and would not seem as ten years if the calendar was not a "living witness." Like all newspaper writers I have made many enemies, looking at things from a newspaper point of view, but the fact remains that to each enemy I have made a hundred friends, so that, after all, the bargain has proven beneficial. In the Fall I hope to start out on the second ten, and the "Owl Column" will be found in its usual place, ready for anything that may come along. But lest you fail to get the paper in the fall, let me advise you here:—

Do not fail to RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION! and you'll be happy forever after.

R. E. MAYNARD.

## All Sorts.

Douglas Tilden has presented his model for the Grant Memorial to Gallaudet College.

The *Evansville Courier* says that Professor Charles Kerney has been highly honored with an invitation to the Coronation of King Edward VII.

The *British Deaf Monthly* says: "The Sheffield Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute has received a legacy of \$15,000. It is proposed to build a gymnasium on the vacant plot of ground adjoining the Institute with this handsome bequest.

Emma Kubicek is the name of a six years old deaf and blind pupil at the Illinois School for the blind and she is showing such remarkable progress that her instructors think she may rival Helen Keller. The *New Era* has an interesting account of her first steps in entering the unknown field of knowledge.—*Hawkeye*.

Newton Watkins, a pupil of the North Carolina School, has just completed a very neat walnut book-case for the Governor's office at the capital, says the *Kelly Messenger*. The North Carolina School has one of the largest and best equipped cabinet shops of any school for the deaf in the country.—*Florida School Herald*.

The *Outlook* of May 3d, contains an illustrated article on the Spanish artist Sorolla. It is written by Mr. C. L. Washburn, who was a pupil of Sorolla of Sorolla in Madrid. The article is ably written, and it shows that Mr. Washburn is able to handle the pen as he does the brush,—in a masterly manner.

There is a school for deaf-blind, at Venersburg, Sweden, and what adds to the interest of the subject, it was founded through the influence of the queen. It was established in 1882. The present enrollment is six, with five teachers. The total number that have received instruction there is sixteen, the degree of success attained being in about the same proportion as in schools for those simply deaf.—*Mirror*.

For performing the best work or giving suggestions to the Eddystone Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, as to how its business might be improved upon, Charles Partington, a deaf employee won the first prize, \$50 and a gold medal, last January. The company manufactures textile fabrics and employs 1,000 hands. His deafness is no handicap in his being successful, which is evidence of what the average deaf-mute can do, if he will only try to pull out of a tight position.

The *Colorado Index* gives a readable biography of Dr. John Kitto, the deaf genius. One never tires of reading of Dr. Kitto's life, the books he written, and so forth; but it is such a pity that he is not living to-day, but lived more than fifty years ago. While Dr. Kitto is the most famous deaf man known in the world, Harriet Martineau and "Howard Glyndon" are the only deaf women who have gained world-wide fame. "Howard Glyndon" (Mrs. Laura C. R. Searing) occupies an honorable place in the book "The Woman of the Century." Mrs. Searing lives somewhere in California, but we never had the pleasure of meeting her. She is a poetess, and we have often come across her poems in various books. In the book entitled, "Because I Love You," there are many famed poems, and one of these is "Howard Glyndon's" well-known poem, "Which Is Best?"

Neither hand or mouth method possess that subtle power that the auditory nerve alone does in forming those exquisite shades of thought, and in giving the command of correct grammatical language spoken by hearing persons. Both methods are alike helpless in this direction in the case of the natural born deaf-mute. Manually taught and orally taught congenital mutes will always make some grammatical errors. Moreover and conclusively, as the manual method is the most convenient, speedy and satisfactory, in giving the pupil the best education that can fit him for the ordinary purposes of life and render him the more contented and enjoyable in society, it belongs to reason to adopt it, making the oral method secondary and auxiliary to it—calling it into requisition only where the case of the pupil

demands it, and where he will be sure to be the better benefitted by it.—*Iowa Hawkeye*.

The South Carolina Institution for the Deaf and the Blind made a very creditable exhibit at the Charleston Exposition. It consisted of samples of work from the various departments of the school. The literary department had a display of the results obtained by both the deaf and the blind boys and girls. The industrial department showed samples of work turned out by the boys and the deaf girls had some neat fancy work, painted china, and pictures, while the blind girls had a display of bead work. The Charleston papers speak very highly of the exhibit.—*Illinois New Era*.

There is a deaf-mute boy of twelve years in an African tribe of dwarf elephant-hunters. The boy's name is Lokisi. There are but a very few of those little people, and it is only within the two last years that any of their children have come to school. The *British Deaf Monthly* says further on:

When they first came, Lokisi came too, just because he always did go wherever his sisters went, and he has kept on coming ever since. Poor Lokisi! he can hear nothing, he cannot speak a word, and yet he comes day by day. Whoever is absent, he is in his place and he never misbehaves himself. When the examination was taking place this year, Lokisi would insist on being examined with the others. When his turn came, he walked up to the platform, stared at the A B C card, and uttered a series of sounds of some kind; quite incomprehensible to us. He then ran off, quite satisfied that he had done well. Poor laddie! it seems so impossible to teach him anything.—*California News*.

### POLITENESS OF THE DEAF.

The *New Era* says that the deaf boys and girls are far superior to the average hearing children when it comes to politeness.

This is certainly a fact so far as our observation goes. The uniform politeness of our pupils had often been the subject of favorable comment on the part of visitors to the Institution. Our boys, both large and small, will gracefully tip the hat to a lady passing by, and if one of them is wanted to do a little favor a dozen will offer their services without the slightest thought of reward. They are polite to strangers, to teachers, and to one another.

In such schools as ours the pupils are for years under the watchful eye of teachers, and not having the privileges of the street, our boys do not often come in contact with unwholesome influences. We treat the children kindly and considerately, and inculcate lessons in politeness, both by precept and example. There is a wholesome *esprit de corps* among our older boys and girls which contributes much toward the good of the school. They receive courteous treatment on the part of officers and teachers and freely give courteous deference in return. The influence of these older pupils over the younger ones does much to impress upon them the grace of unselfish politeness.

The right way to win polite treatment from others is by being polite to them, and the proper treatment of children will generally tone down the roughest nature. No one is ever so callous as to be totally insensible to kind admonition and gentle words. There is no pupil in our school so uninteresting as to be ignored or overlooked. On the contrary, the more they seem to need lessons in gentle training the more they receive. The wisdom of this sort of treatment and the fruits that follow are apparent every day. You cannot establish inflexible iron rules in such a school as this and enforce them with the rigor of a martinet. These pupils of ours are not to be driven, but gently led. Many of them, through the indulgent love of parents, have been allowed to have their own way at home and need to learn all the little courtesies of life. We try to give them such training as all children should receive. We teach them to do right for right's sake and to be polite to everybody because politeness is one of the distinguishing marks of a lady or gentleman.—*Missouri Record*.



## MILITARY DRILL AT THE NEW YORK SCHOOL.

WHEN referring to the deaf pupils of an institution in a general way, it is customary to exploit their natural deficiencies, and call attention to the obstacles that militate against universal success in their education. Those who rise above a standard of mediocrity are accorded special credit, and they deserve it. When one takes into consideration that nine-tenths of ordinary and general knowledge is gained through the ear; that all of the varied forms of colloquial language are acquired without effort by the sense of hearing; it is easy to understand the difficulties in the way of intellectual development when this important sense is wanting. There are some things, however, in the accomplishment of which the eye and a quick comprehension are all-sufficient to place the deaf boy on a par with his hearing brother, and one of these things is military drill—the manual of arms by the manual of the fingers. It was a proud day for the friends of the Fanwood Cadets when they gave an exhibition last week at the Military Tournament in Madison Square Garden. The machine like unity and quickness with which the three companies executed the orders shot from the fingers of their drill instructor, was a revelation to the spectators and a source of surprise and admiration to the military men there assembled. This is what appeared in New York *Sun* on the following day, and shows that the drill and gymnastic training have given all these deaf boys clear and alert minds and strong and agile bodies, and the skill and persistence of Major Van Tassell has done the rest.

Military exercises by schoolboy were the feat of the matinee. Major Robertson of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, watched the boys drill. "The drill of the deaf and dumb boys," he said, "is absolutely unique, and they deserve the greatest credit for their proficiency."

The Major referred to the manual-of-arms drill of 120 boys from the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, under command of Major W. H. Van Tassell. It was the first time they had faced an assemblage in the drill, but it went perfectly. The orders of the officers were passed along on the fingers of one hand and the movements followed as quickly as though they had been shouted out in the clarion tones of Col. Luscomb.

Subjoined is from a letter written by Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, to Principal Currier, all of which is highly complimentary to the deaf:—

"I cannot too highly commend the excellent appearance of the boys of the Institution, individually and collectively, in their military evolution, at Madison Square Garden, on Wednesday afternoon last; the many expressions of praise by an officer of the U. S. Army and National Guard in my hearing, at the moment and subsequently, were exceedingly gratifying to me as a friend of the Institution."—*N. Y. Journal*.

## WHY THE DEAF OFTEN FAIL TO OBTAIN POSITIONS.

WHEN an employer seeks additional help, he usually has in mind those who beginning at the bottom of the ladder, can eventually work up to responsible positions in his employ. He knows that such places must at last become vacant either by death or resignation of old employees. He knows also that it is very hard successfully to fill such vacancies from the outside. It is upon the ranks of his own men, those whom he has educated year by year and step by step, that he must mainly depend to furnish men competent to undertake the work thus left without a head. Naturally in employing men, he has his eye out for those who may in after years work into these responsible places. Of course the great majority fall short of such expectation. Still the employer wants to start out right. It is against his principles to employ those who have a single grave defect. Amongst the latter, he classes the deaf. The young deaf man who asks for a porter in his employ is the most desirable certainly of all the applicants. In fact the others are rather mediocre in ability. None can write very well; their education is poor. Still they may make desirable salesmen. The deaf man could not do this. He certainly cannot be cashier. He no

doubt has the ability to manage the books, which are easy in this line of business. But the book keeper must answer the telephone. And so on *ad infinitum*. The deaf applicant is turned sorrowfully away. The employer forgets that in time things will adjust themselves. The cashier would no doubt willingly answer the 'phone could he be relieved of one or more petty duties which the book-keeper could easily attend to.

There is absolutely no form of business, which the deaf cannot follow. There is no line of work however so much dependent upon the sense of hearing, in which a place cannot be found for one who has not that sense. I would not believe such to be true, nor would ask any one else to believe it, were it otherwise. It is true. We have the indisputable evidence in the North and the South and the East and the West of our great land. Instance the employ of nearly a dozen deaf in a telephone company in Chicago, of one in a phonograph company in Pennsylvania, of another at a large salary with a music store in Wisconsin, and finally of a deaf-mute track cleaner on one of the busiest eastern railroad lines.—*California News*.

## THE CHURCH-GOER.

Why did he come to service every Sunday, that old man, of whom every one knew that he was totally deaf? Was it mere habit? Was it mere curiosity? Oh! no! The old man with the quiet, solemn face looked neither right nor left. His eyes were generally turned upwards, as if he saw something lovely there, as if he were conversing with a friend who was bringing him good tidings, and to whom he sent up thanks in return. Of course, this spiritual joy was not always expressed by his looks; sometimes he sat in his place with drooping head, as if very tired.

On once occasion a friend came to him and wrote the following question on a slip of paper: "Does not the service fatigue you greatly as you are not able to understand anything?"

"Sometimes, yes; but nevertheless I should not like to miss one. I attend for three reasons: First because I can express my reverence to ward God by my presence in his house; secondly, I can worship him in spirit, even if my ear does not catch anything of the sermon—in spirit I can sing with the congregation by repeating the hymns I learned in my childhood; thirdly, even a deaf church-goer, if he is faithful in heart, may influence another to attend services regularly."

How much we may learn from this deaf church-goer, to whom God had given such a fine spiritual ear! Is it not a fact that whoever draws near to God will come to know that God draws near to him, and gives him a taste of what eye hath not seen nor ear heard?—*Ex*.

## ARE THERE DEAF-MUTES WHO HAVE ABSOLUTELY NEVER EXPRESSED THEMSELVES BY SIGNS.

MR. WADE, who has made himself known to the profession by his benevolent interest in the blind deaf, has brought to light a fact which evidently answers the question in the negative.

In answer to a letter of inquiry the mother of Helen Keller informed him that they had a code of motions which enable them to communicate with each other.

Mrs. Keller found means to get her afflicted child to understand, for example, that some one who would have something to do with her, was coming to her. Helen Keller's case proves that nature will teach all persons deprived of one sense to depend on another in trying to tell their wants to others. Deaf children generally have been until the age of six to twelve years at home before they are sent to school. During this most impressive period of their lives they get into the habit of expressing themselves by signs, and hence of thinking in signs or by mental pictures. When they are gathered into a school, they will soon make a language of their own.

Hence efforts to repress it in favor of a much more difficult one result in more harm than good.

Much can be done to counteract in a great measure the effect of constantly using the language, which they first learn from nature.

Such English as the pupils are reasonably ex-

pected to have acquired might be the sole medium of communication in the school-room.

Whatever can be understood by them in English should be given them in that language.

But when it is desired to impart such knowledge as can be acquired by the deaf only, by the use of signs, it is a mistake not to use them.

There is much knowledge which, if put early in the possession of the deaf, will prepare them to understand English better and master it finally.

A considerable number of the children will never get it without a judicious use of signs.

Signs are often mischievous when used by teachers who do not know them as well as their own native spoken language.

There are teachers who imagine that they know the sign language after studying it for a year or two, but they are self-deceived.

Their interpretation of difficult English phraseology by signs is often misleading and makes the correct understanding of written language by their pupils impossible.

Thus the sign language suffers in the hands of novices.

Unless the teachers are masters of signs, it is best for them to teach by other methods, in which case their pupils will not suffer so much.—*Kelly Messenger*.

## SENTENCED FOR CENTURIES.

To be sentenced to imprisonment for the rest of one's natural life is hard enough, but to be consigned to a dungeon cell for a couple of thousand years is, indeed, harrowing. Yet foreign judges not infrequently impose sentences of several centuries, without it being considered anything remarkable. Not long ago an Italian adventurer was convicted of sixty-three distinct forgeries. He was sentenced in each case, with the result that he will be free in the year 2089.

A couple of years ago a young man was arrested in Vienna, who, upon his own showing, should have been sentenced to 2,500 years' imprisonment. A total of 400 charges was brought against him and he was convicted and sentenced on all of them. But the judge was a merciful man, and, in passing sentence, he threw off 1,000 years in consideration of the man's youth. A little time ago in the great Calabrian brigandage trial in Naples, the public prosecutor demanded sentence upon 248 prisoners, and, although the average sentence imposed was a little over five years, aggregate of the sentences amounted to 1,300 years' imprisonment.—*Chicago Chronicle*.

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